

FARM AND ORCHARD.

USE OF PLASTER FOR ARRESTING THE ESCAPE OF AMMONIA.

Poultry Profitable on the Farm—The Black Minorcas—Advent of Clover—Notes.

Until late years the action of land plaster on the manure heap in arresting the escape of ammonia was not well understood. Professor Henry Leffmann was among the first to explain the process, and his results showed that several chemical changes resulted before the union of the plaster and ammonia occurred. In fact, the plaster itself undergoes decomposition, being sulphate of lime (sulphuric acid and lime). The gaseous ammonia must first be united with an acid, becoming a salt, such as carbonate of ammonia, and as the plaster is also salt, the two salts on coming in contact compel a change, the result being that the carbonic acid leaves the ammonia and goes over to the lime, while the sulphuric acid of the plaster unites with the ammonia, the results being the formation of carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia.

Plaster, however, largely absorbs gases of all kinds, and has repeatedly arrested the escape of ammonia in that manner. It also absorbs moisture, and where it has been used as a fertilizer in the hills for corn, the stalks that have been fertilized with it will show a much deeper color than will the stalks from which plaster has been omitted from the hills, as it no doubt also absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, or where it has been carried down into the soil by the rains, it being well established that the rains carry ammonia from the air to the roots of plants. Plaster is soluble in water, but only sparingly so, though sufficiently soluble to afford lime in a soluble form for the action of the roots of plants and for inducing chemical changes in the soil by the formation of other salts by its decomposition.

On rich soils plaster is a special fertilizer for leguminous plants, such as clover, beans, peas, etc., and its effects are immediate, but on light, sandy soils it gives better results when used in connection with other fertilizers. Super-phosphates are composed largely of sulphate of lime, which results from the dissolution of the bones when treated with sulphuric acid, the phosphoric acid being left in a free condition, and farmers thereupon often buy it and use it largely when the cheaper land plaster (crude sulphate of lime) would be equally as beneficial where the phosphates are not required. Plaster shows beneficial effects on nearly all grasses, and in proportion to cost is unexcelled as a fertilizer.—*Philosophic Record*.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Miss Mary Zimmerman writes to the *Northwest Farmer and Breeder* the following concise directions for the care of poultry:

Poultry should be fed regularly, and a change should not be made in food too often.

The best and most excellent articles of food for poultry is wheat or parched corn. Fowls must be fed twice a day and must have a constant supply of pure, fresh water.

The indestructible stone drinking fountain as generally used are well adapted to hold the supply.

The chicken-house should be cleaned once or twice a week.

Poultry should have lime in some form for the formation of the egg-shell.

Hens should be set in the evening, and furnished with a good nest in a darkened spot.

The hen should be taken off the nest every day for food, water, brief exercise and a good dusting.

The young chicks should not be removed until twenty-four hours after they are all hatched.

Young chickens should be fed regularly and often until five or six weeks old.

If intended for marketing they should be forced and marketed early; early spring chickens pay best.

If chickens have been liberally fed they will be in prime condition for the table without any extra fattening.

In raising fowls for market, as a rule, the chicks should be killed as soon as ready, certainly as soon as they have attained full size, as then better prices are generally procured than later in the season.

Poultry costs less to produce than beef, and brings a higher average price.

Fowls and eggs are always in demand.

In preparing poultry for market dress as nicely as possible.

For scalding poultry, the water should be as near the boiling as possible, without actually boiling; the bird being held by the head and legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in water three times; this makes picking easy.

Most of the poultry sold is wet picked, and such is generally preferred.

In preparing frozen poultry for the late market, dry pick the poultry, as it will keep longer, hold its color better, and command better prices; the head should be left on, as it looks better.

Poultry sells better in the months of August and September.

BLACK MINORCAS.

The *North British Agriculturist*, speaking from the standpoint there, writing on Black Minorcas, says: This breed is one of the most popular. They are, without exception, one of the best non-sitting breeds to keep if large eggs are required. They are also splendid layers, good table fowls, eat turkey, the flesh being white. The cocks have large single combs, perfectly erect, evenly serrated, red faces and wattles, white earlobes, dark legs, four toes on each foot, well sprung out from each other. The hens have combs that fall over on one side, long and well serrated, red faces and wattles, white earlobes, dark legs, four toes on each foot. The plumage is very good, having a grand gloss, especially the cockerels. Sometimes a cockerel will be perfect in all points but his comb, it will hang over on one side; they make the best pullet breeders. The chickens are white underneath, and black on the upper part. When the feathers begin to grow the black covers the white.

THE ADVENT OF CLOVER.

Until within a few years ago no one ever supposed that anything but grain was suitable for poultry, but we now not only use grass in the summer, but hay in the winter for the hens. It has been found that cut hay is not only cheaper than grain, but it is as important in the ration of the hen as for that of the cow. Good clover hay contains more nitrogen and more mineral matter than grain, and the hens will lay more eggs and keep in better health by its use in connection with grain than to confine them to a grain diet exclusively, while the saving in the cost of the food, by reason of the use of clover in place of a portion of the grain, is very large.

FARM NOTES.

To keep more stock than you can feed liberally is to simply starve the whole gradually. It does not pay to attempt to do more than your limit allows to be done well.

Plenty of fresh-burnt charcoal is excellent in the pig pen, especially during this season, when green food is plentiful, and they will eat it readily.

We have already in this country several breeds of polled (hornless) cattle, and there should now be introduced hornless sheep where the sheep are huddled and

kept near the barn, as rams often fight and injure each other.

The wool of the merino sheep is very fine, as many as 40,000 fibres having been counted on a single square inch on a full grown ram, and the half-bred merinos give nearly as fine wool as the pure breed.

Turkeys grown three months will, barring accident, grow rapidly from now on. Rhode Island raises the largest number; the farmers of Indiana and Illinois are raising more than they have done for years past.

It is recommended as a green manure for peach orchards. The rye should be sown thickly about the 1st of September and plowed under in the spring. It is also an excellent mulch for protecting the roots.

A. B. Allen, in the *New York Tribune*, advises that pasture lands be divided into small lots, instead of one large one. The grass is eaten down cleaner, and while one lot is pastured the others recuperate. Now that iron fences are so cheap, this is a good plan.

Those who have tried feeding grain and hay to horses claim that if a full feed of hay follows the grain the grain will be crowded out of the stomach before digestion is accomplished, and a waste of nutrition ensues, hence the hay should be given first.

Cumbers should be picked off the vines every day, if they are intended for pickling, as they grow rapidly and the vines will bear more when they are not compelled to mature the cumbers.

The smaller they are when picked off for pickling the better.

Utilize all bones, even if you have no means whereby they can be pounded or ground. The smaller the pieces of bone the better. They are excellent for all kinds of fruit trees and if applied around grape vines the effects of the applications will be noticed for years.

Every bird killed means more insects to fight. Every woman who wears a dead bird as an ornament in her bonnet encourages the destruction of the useful creatures. If the women would reject all such ornaments they would do a service to farmers and prevent cruelty.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society, two years ago, tallied for the best three grapes in general use, one of each color, decided in favor of the Brighton, red; Wordon, black, and Niagara, white; and five grape-growers in that State would to day make any alteration in the list.

Have you yet realized what a pleasure it is to go into a clean, newly whitewashed hen house? A good time to clean up is now, then again later in October. This will keep things looking clean and attractive; the outside buildings should be painted, the inside whitewashed. White-wash the inside anyway.

Cottonseed meal and bran are the cheapest of all foods for stock, considering their nutritive value as compared with other materials. These foods are cheap if simply brought on the farm for their value as manure alone, and especially on lands deficient in nitrogen and phosphates.

Bran is not so nutritious as shorts, but mixed with cut hay is very much relished, and makes good feed. Barley contains 920 parts of nutritive matter in 1,000 pounds. It is the common food for the horse in some parts of the continent of Europe. It is very stimulating and laxative. It should be bruised and given with cut hay. Bolled barley is a good laxative.

All classes of stock do more or less damage to pasture by trampling it. The use of hurdles or changing the stock frequently, by dividing the pasture into several fields, will afford a better supply of food, by allowing the grass on the unoccupied portion to grow, and less injury will result. A scanty pasture, which compels animals to be at ways moving in order to secure food, is of but little value compared to a well-kept sod.

If our farms are "running out" such should not be the case. In England, where the land has been cultivated for centuries, the land is richer to-day than ever before. This is due to the farms being small and well manured. Every square foot of land in England is made to yield something, if used for farming, and the aim is always to add more plant food than the crop removes.

There is a large growth of leaves to beets and turnips, and they take a large proportion of plant food from the soil. These leaves should be fed to cattle, sheep or hogs, as they are valuable for that purpose. At this season the top and roots may be fed. When storing away the roots for winter, all tops that cannot be utilized for feeding should be added to the manure heap.

Carrots are regarded as promoting the strength and endurance of the horse in a high degree. They are much esteemed as a feed for sick and convalescent horses. In health, carrots may be given sliced in cut feed, half a bushel a day is sufficient if other strong feed is not given. Boiled carrots are given to sick horses. Carrots are much used in feeding racing and other sporting horses. They greatly improve the horse's wind.

J. M. Cotta, of Illinois, on the village garden, says: "This is made a nuisance by neglect and want of care, a success by thorough work and thoughtful management. Don't plow, but spade it. Plant a little at a time and often, so as to have a succession of fresh vegetables all summer. Give at least a quarter of it to fowls. The garden so managed becomes interesting and will not be neglected, and is an economizer by saving butchers', grocers' and doctors' bills."

If you are building a new barn, especially if it is to be one in which cows or other animals are to be stabled, build it high between floor and ceiling, and be very sure to put in plenty of windows, and set it so the east, south and west sides will come nearest to the sunlight, so that in cold weather a flood of golden sunlight will light up the whole interior. This plan, says *Howard's Dairyman*, is better than a cow doctored and doesn't cost a quarter as much.

Have wire netting outside, so that the windows can be raised and excellent ventilation can be had. Aside from all the good it will do the animals, it makes a more human habitation for the men to do their work in.

The use of carrot juices for butter coloring is wholly undesirable. The albumen in the juice quickly decomposes and spoils the butter. If coloring is used in spite of all objections, let it be the clear annatto, dissolved in warm water, of which a few drops only are required for each gallon of cream. That good taste and common sense (both of these are collateral) forbid the use of any coloring whatever; the natural "gilt edge" of the chlorophyll of the fresh grass or clover, or of the corn or other soil-fodder, is alone sufficient to give the delicate primrose yellow of the best butter.

And every dairyman should secure a supply of such fodder by foresighted plans laid for the season before the work begins.

THE TONGUE.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak, Can crush and kill," declared the cock. "The tongue destroys a greater hero." The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

"A lengthy tongue, an early death." Or sometimes takes this form instead: "Don't let your tongue out of your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed, While A-bab sages thus outstep your speed."

"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart." From the French with the maxims: "Through food should slip, ne'er let the tongue." The sacred writer counsels the whole: "Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

ME. EUNICE J. JOSE, a 91-year-old Saco (Me.) woman is cutting her third set of teeth.

No pleasure if you have headache. Stop it with Bracyrotine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.
 ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 Office, Third Street, between J and K.
 THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
 Published six days in each week, on the Pacific
 Sheet on Saturdays, and
 THE SUNDAY UNION.
 Published every Sunday morning, making a
 splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.
 For one year, \$6.00
 For six months, \$3.50
 For three months, \$2.00
 Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN
 CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns
 the paper can be had of the principal Periodical
 Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.
 The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at
 TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION
 Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News
 and Literary Journal published on the Pacific
 coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub-
 scriber of THE WEEKLY UNION.
 Terms for both one year, \$10.00
 The WEEKLY UNION alone, per year, \$2.00
 The SUNDAY UNION alone, per year, \$1.00
 All these publications are sent either by Mail
 Express or agents or single subscribers, with
 charges prepaid. All Postages and Agents.
 The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific
 Coast.
 Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
 Second-Class Matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and
 WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the
 Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive
 the full Associated Press dispatches from all
 parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,
 they have no competitors either in influence or
 home and general circulation throughout the
 State.

San Francisco Agencies.
 This paper is for sale at the following places:
 L. F. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,
 California street; the principal News Stands
 and Book, and at the Market-street Ferry.
 Also, for sale on all Trains leaving
 and coming into Sacramento.

ODGEN VERSUS SALT LAKE.

For nearly two hundred years the average American mind has been engaged in speculating as to the prospective growth of cities. Contemplation of subjects like this is very alluring, because the foresight which would enable one to invest judiciously in a growing town is as certain to lead on to fortune as would the possession of the power of alchemy to transmute base metals into gold. The public mind is excited by the prospect of growth in any city, and latterly, since money has become abundant among the American people, it is the easiest matter in the world to create a boom. The cunning and the unscrupulous have found this a source of great profit. The belief that Buffalo was to be the great interior city of America once took such a hold upon the public imagination that a city larger than London was staked out around that town. There are fields being plowed to-day which were once suburban additions to Buffalo, and the plow-share now and then strikes granite street corners and turns up the gravel of old macadamized thoroughfares. Throughout the entire West towns-
 booms and speculations have been as common and as successful as lottery enterprises. Odgen is just now engaged in advertising itself after the most money-
 bank fashion. It is doing the patent medicine act, but with what degree of success we are not apprised. Investors should understand one thing, to wit: the local-
 ity which has a growth as the last to advertise in half page and full page advertisements in journals published a thousand miles remote from them. The very fact that Odgen is advertising its growth and its townsite additions in Chicago and San Francisco is a proof that a syndicate is intended. There is plenty of capital in Utah, plenty of capital to be attracted to Odgen by the existence of real attributes of growth, without advertising. All the capital that can find profitable investment at Odgen is already there. The frantic effort at advertising is to attract investors to unprofitable investments in decidedly outside land speculations.

Salt Lake is an old necessity remain the metropolis of Utah—in fact, the natural metropolis of an extensive region embracing portions of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Western Colorado, Eastern Nevada and North-eastern Arizona. It is now a city of 52,000 inhabitants, and one of the wealthiest cities of its size in America. All the mining activities, which give employment to a large proportion of the people of Utah, are in the vicinity of Salt Lake. To the southward it has a supporting population which can never be tributary to Odgen, embracing many times the area and containing many times the population of that which Odgen may claim as the area of its distribution. Odgen is a very considerable little village of about 10,000 inhabitants. Its present growth is fully equal to the demand. Additional population will come to it when there is additional inducement in the way of legitimate support, but that inducement does not at present exist; and the greatest misfortune which could possibly come to it would be to secure a boom, which its speculators now seem so desirous of inaugurating. Real investors avoid investments in towns stranded by a subsiding boom. The subdivision of large areas of land lying around a town and their sale to simple-minded people, has always proven a bar to the growth of real values in any place. The reason for this is that a large number of persons, who have been bitten, are at all times ready to sell out, and as soon as there is the least movement in real estate in such a town, the real estate worked off in the boom time rushes into competition and crushes the market at once. There are many towns with promising localities, whose growth has been retarded for half a century by reason of booms, just such as the enemies of Odgen are now attempting to create.

"YOU, TOO."
 The Democratic press has set up the boyish and whimsical cry of "you, too." When the Democratic party is now confronted with the enormous and wasteful raid its late Legislature made upon the Treasury, we find the Democratic press shouting in unison that the Republicans voted for most of the appropriation measures. This will not do; the dominant party in the Legislature is responsible and cannot escape the odium. Even admitting that the minority voted for reckless expenditure, do not the Democratic editors well know that the minority in political tactics often put the majority

to the test of responsibility in such matters as a means to party ends?

But, as the San Francisco *Call* well says, the Republican party has not approved the extravagance of its own members in the Legislature, assuming that they can be made to share the responsibility in a political sense. The party has not renominated the men, nor has it failed to affirmatively express itself regarding the check-valve of which the Democracy held. So, too, as the *Call* says, the minority in a Legislature is very often driven by the majority to vote with it in extravagance, in order to secure for the State the barest appropriation for absolute need.

The Republican party always has had the courage to meet any emergency and apply any remedy needed. It has not failed to condemn the wastefulness of the Democracy, or to pledge itself to a limit in legislative disbursements that is sufficient for the support of the Government and the maintenance of the State institutions. But really all this "you, too," whimpering of the Democratic press is amusing, not to say disgusting. The idea is more than ridiculous that the Democratic majority in the late Legislature needed any propping or urging by the Republican side in its treasury raids. It is not in the history of the party that it has ever accepted any division of credit for work of which it was proud, and it is too late now for it to seek to unload by an attempted division of responsibility for its evil deeds.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE STATE FAIR.

The State Fair to this date has not been so largely attended as has been usual. The attractions are as strong as in the past, the exhibits are plentiful and representative, the stock gathering unsurpassed, and the speed programme of the best order. Why, then, is there lighter attendance? It may be attributed to several causes. First, a foremost, seventy thousand people of the interior visited San Francisco last and this week to witness and engage in the Admission Day festivities. They spent on that trip not less than \$2,000,000, and the most of them exhausted themselves, for further holiday entertainment. The farmers have not so much ready money as they would like to enable them to indulge in a "week off." But there is not such a stringency as should withdraw them so largely from the State Fair. The horticulturalists have done well, and ought to be of aid to the viticulturists and hop-raisers and other classes of producers, aside from growers of cereals, have been reasonably prosperous, but they have not yet manifested any strong disposition to visit the State Fair.

The District Fairs were more numerous this year in advance of the State Fair than usual, we believe, and they have had the effect of satisfying the people, to a considerable extent. We do not think that the State Fair has been so judiciously advertised as it might have been. While the losses were gathering in San Francisco there ought to have been made special effort in that city to attract attention to the fair, but we saw none upon the streets, and we searched the San Francisco papers in vain for any special reference to the State exposition, and to this hour some of the leading papers there have not mentioned even so much as the bare, bald fact that the fair is in progress. This can be charged only to mistake in advertising or in handling matters so that the press should not overlook the fair.

We are convinced that the engrained advertisement that was used throughout in the press of the State, for the fair, was not by any means the most effective method of advertising. A good deal of display appears to have been made by advertising in sporting papers and but little, in comparison, in the general press. Unquestionably, in charge of their good judgment, dictated, but we submit that the skilled advertiser would have used the same amount of money expended by the State Board for advertising very much more effectively by the "small ad" repetitive system.

All these and some other such reasons combine in disclosing causes for the light attendance. Let us hope that the added attractions of music, athletics and special contests and exhibitions will have the effect of bringing the attendance next week up to the old time mark. Our own people can do a good deal in bringing about that end. They should exert themselves to publish abroad the attractions of the fair, and redouble their exertions to greatly increase the local attendance. The Board of Agriculture has labored hard to bring on an exposition of great worth, high State value and beauty, and has eminently succeeded. That there is so little response from abroad was in some measure anticipated, but it is less than even the doubting expected. It behooves Sacramentoans, therefore, to stand by the Board in this "off year"—such a year as will make a record in State Fair annals about once in seven or eight years. Our citizens, for pride in such a State institution, should exert, even incommode themselves, to encourage and sustain the Board, and we believe that they will do so, and that during the next week the people of the interior will also put in larger attendance and thereby recognize and commend the fair that has been put forth to make the State's annual exposition one in every way worthy of California—as it certainly is.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The news from British sealers recently returned from Behring sea, is that they frequently saw the United States revenue cutters in those waters, but that no effort was made by them to overhau the poachers. The sealers report, also, that they had "poor luck," taking comparatively few seals, and those in open waters. Our own sealers also report a phenomenal scarcity of seals. On one of the Russian islands of the Aleutian chain, to the shores of which three drift boat-loads of men were carried by currents, the Aleuts fired upon the men, killing one and wounding three others. The assault was caused by the fear the natives entertain that poachers are making devastating raids upon seals that come to the rookeries, and that such raids will work the extermination of the fur-bearer.

We can trust a great deal to the instinct of these natives, and that it has led them

to fire upon men they supposed to be poachers, justifies the belief that the Aleuts realize that the seal fishing industry is in peril. Their fears, taken in connection with the reported scarcity of the seals by the British and American fleets, confirm the theory that the unwarranted claims of the English have already resulted in very serious damage to the fisheries. If it shall turn out that American and English quarreling over the Behring sea question results in the loss of the prize by both nations, it will be a reproach that civilization will feel keenly for ages. That such an outcome should result will be, as a lasting, a burning shame. The inaction of our revenue boats in Behring Sea can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the Washington Government has resolved to take no steps to check poaching pending negotiations for a basis of arbitration. If this is so, England and Canada are getting decidedly the best of us, if the assumption is sound, that the seals are fast disappearing. That England and the Dominion Government should pursue the policy of permitting British craft to scour the sea for fawning fur-bearers, is not understandable. England has as great interest in the preservation of the fisheries as we. Mr. D. O. Mills, writing on this subject in the *North American Review*, says:

Great Britain has an interest in the maintenance of the Behring Sea fisheries which is shared by no other country. Nearly nine-tenths of the seals taken every year go directly to London to be dressed, at least 10,000 people being engaged in that city in the work of preparing the skins for export. The work of an English industry which depends for its continued existence on the preservation of the Behring Sea fisheries from the fatal inroads of poachers. As a forwarding people, the English have as deep a concern as we have in the preservation of the fisheries, and, indeed, Great Britain could probably afford to pay some one to take care of the herd which has excited the jealousy of its unscrupulous enemies, rather than have the herd destroyed, or instrumental in aiding those whose operations, if continued, must be its destruction. And looking at this question from a commercial point of view, it would be difficult for any nation to justify itself by continuing to maintain a fleet of portage, and which with proper care might be preserved to commerce for all time. Indeed, the exigencies of the situation might justify a combined action on the part of all nations interested for the protection of the waters of Behring Sea pending the settlement of the present diplomatic dispute.

In the present condition of affairs it does not appear that either the United States or England is doing anything to prevent the extinction of the seals. There is a good deal of talk about arbitration of the question, but to this date the two Governments have not even settled upon a preliminary for a basis upon which to correspond with arbitration as an objective point.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* suggests that even when it is agreed to arbitrate, if ever that is settled upon, there will be great difficulty in selecting the Court. The United States might choose the Czar of Russia, but he would be understood to be biased in our favor. If England selected any monarchial ruler he would have a direct interest, since all nations, except, as is suggested, Switzerland, have a theoretical interest in the matter. The President of the Swiss republic might, therefore, be the third member of the Court. Still, it is not understandable why the President of Brazil might not be acceptable to all parties, or, for the matter of that, the President of any of the South American States, none of which have waters concerning which the question of *mare clausum* could arise.

All this speculation, however, may be premature and without cause, though it now certainly looks as if the whole matter is drifting into arbitration, which means the abandonment by the United States to the verdict of arbitrators, of its claim of exclusive marine jurisdiction over Behring Sea.

The California World's Fair Convention has entered an earnest protest against the dual or divided exposition scheme, adopted by the Chicago Columbian Exposition Directors. The feeling of the Convention was that with her exhibition set off in a distant park and other exhibitions divided among departments, California will be lost sight of in the fair. It is a correct conclusion. California should exhibit in a building of her own, or in space where she can mass her exhibits. That a collective exhibit is what California wants, the Convention decided after a long and hot debate over resolutions to that effect introduced and warmly supported by Mr. Mills. The objection was raised that if one State is granted the privilege of making a collective exhibit, all others may demand a like privilege.

Mr. Lubin appears to have met that objection squarely by the response, "What of it? If the States wish to exhibit separately, why not?" The division or departmentizing of exhibits at the Paris exposition was well enough for European countries, which could group industries very well and also products, without loss of credit. But that system applied to the United States would not work and it did not. The result was that our exhibits at Paris were practically masked, lost, and whelmed. In a country of such immense territorial area, with States so widely separated, with resources so diverse and so peculiarly related to climatic conditions along isothermal belts cutting across lines of latitude; with States so differing in age, and in the character of their society and the traits of the people, there is every reason why those groups of population we know as States should be permitted to collect their exhibits each in an exclusive space, or, if they choose, in a separate building. If India, Russia, Japan and others, are as conceded will be done, to exhibit in sections wholly Indian, Russian and Japanese, etc., why should not California, differing as she does so widely and materially from her sister States, exhibit the examples of her soil products, her art, her industrial progress and her mineral wealth in a building or a space reserved for her exclusively? California is to bear the cost. Whatever she is of profit in her exposition she should therefore enjoy. This is a moving motive with her people in agreeing to make an exhibit. Sentiment has very little to do with it, but practical results in peopling and developing the State have very much to do with it. We want to exhibit California as a unit, to show her through the agency of her products, and the mimic reproduction of her scenery in all the strength of her claims upon the home-seeker. This cannot be done so well as in a collective exhibit. At the same

time, while by that method we will be best subserving home interests, we will be adding additional attractiveness to the exposition as a whole and doing credit to the nation.

JUST REBUKED.

Editor McEwen Talks Plainly to Santa Cruz Merchants.

The Sacramento Record-Union, one of the oldest journals published on the Pacific coast, is a California, in a large commercial city, by a vast and productive agricultural territory, is smaller than the *Sentinel*, which has nine columns to the page to the Record-Union, and the *Sentinel* has struggled hard to build up Santa Cruz, believing that a large, well-conducted newspaper is one of the best advertisements a community can have. Abroad, and what is the result: not one third of the business men of this community are advertising in these columns. More than that: they are not advertising in any established newspaper column. This fact is brought home to us from the fact that business men who are not advertising in established journals that can and will be the upholders of the community, have money to pay for paid advertising in a one-day sheet named the *Commercial*. In holding it to be the rule in the business life of this town, the *Sentinel* will reduce its size, discharges, and its expenses to suit the frozen movements of the most pronounced non-progressionists—Santa Cruz *Sentinel*.

In the editorial quoted above the *Sentinel* has administered a well-deserved rebuke to the business men of Santa Cruz, if it is "one-day sheet" and do not patronize the daily papers that are working every day in the year to build up their city. The same criticism can be applied to business men in other places than Santa Cruz. But the *Sentinel* introduces its subject with a very unfortunate comparison when it says the Record-Union is smaller than the *Sentinel*. True, the usual daily edition of the Record-Union has four pages of eight columns each, while the *Sentinel* has five pages of nine columns each; but there is a wonder! I contrast in the "make-up" of the two papers. The columns of the *Sentinel* are very narrow and the paper is filled up with cheap advertisements, while the advertisements in the Record-Union are small and high-priced, and therefore much more room is left for reading matter. Take for example the issue of the *Sentinel* of September 6th. It contained only eight and a quarter columns of reading matter. The Record-Union of the same date contained twenty-five columns of reading matter, being an eight-page edition. On the 7th we gave twenty-eight and one-half columns, and on the 8th nineteen columns. The telegraphic service of the Record-Union costs probably ten times as much as that of the *Sentinel*, and all other departments in proportion. The *Sentinel* is a paper that ought not to draw comparisons like the above, which are manifestly unjust to this paper.

FIGHTERS ARRESTED.

The Police Interfere with Proceedings at the California Athletic Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—The California Athletic Club gave its usual monthly exhibition this evening, Sidney Huntington and Charley Rochette, local lightweights, being matched to a fight for a small purse. The contest was very tame, but after Huntington had drawn blood from Rochette's nose in the sixteenth, twentieth and twenty-first rounds, the police entered the ring and ordered the fight stopped. The boys started to fight the twenty-first round, and were together with their principals, promptly placed under arrest.

Preceding the event of the evening, a rattling ten-round contest took place between Charley Turner, of Stockton, the local middleweight, and Dan Egan, known as the "Montana Kid." Egan was in better condition than for a long time past, and had apparently trained carefully for the contest. His clever parries and nimble dodging saved him from the full effect of many blows. Egan in the ninth countered heavily on the Stocktonian's cheek, causing the opponent to cry close. The men swung two-handed blows with resounding effect from the opening of the tenth round, Egan landing on the cheek of the law, Turner's chest or over the heart. In a rapid by the latter Egan drove his left on to his opponent's chin, and it looked as if the Stocktonian was gone. He tottered and seemed about to fall. Egan was apparently unwilling to follow up the advantage, and in a few seconds Turner was all right. The Kid again led his powerful left, which glanced from the negro's jaw. Turner planted his left over the Kid's heart once or twice, and the contest came to a close. There was no referee in either contest.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Delegates From Fourteen Districts in the State.

TULARE, September 12th.—The State Convention of the irrigation districts of California met at Tulare to-day. Delegates were present from fourteen districts—about half the number of the present body of the district system, not district officers, were also present, and have taken an active part in the proceedings. Among others present were O. C. Wilson, President, and J. E. Anderson of Paso Secretary, E. Oatford, Tulare, Assistant Secretary. The sentiment prevails that while the law is pending in general particulars, its principles are right, and it is along that line that the battle is to be fought on. A Legislative Committee of seven has been appointed, to be aided by an advisory committee of one from each district in the State. Steps have been taken to determine what is wanted, and to go after it. Talk upon the sale of bonds brought out the following facts: Of twelve districts which have voted bonds, aggregating \$5,700,000, of which \$1,672,000 have been sold, \$500,000 were exchanged for irrigation water rights at par, and \$1,172,000 sold at 90 to 95 cents on the dollar cash. All this was done since the beginning of 1890. The afternoon was given up to proposals of amendments of the existing law, and discussions thereon. The total number of acres in the twelve districts is 1,069,244. Average bonded indebtedness, per acre, \$5.62. The highest indebtedness is that of Escondido, \$35.12; the smallest, Brown's Valley, Yuba county, \$2.64.

CUBAN BANDITS.

Captain-General Holaroja. Proposes to Send Them to the Island of Them.

New York, September 12th.—The *New York Tribune* says that Captain-General Holaroja of Cuba proposes to rid the island of bandits. The most powerful bandit chieftain is Manuel Garcia, who has himself "Garcia, the First King of the Country People and of Nearly the Whole Island of Cuba." Garcia receives a monthly assessment from planters and merchants, to whom he promises immunity from his depredations, and occasionally he retains one until ransom is paid for obtaining their freedom. Recently he levied an assessment of \$20,000 on the railroad company. The latter refused, and Garcia, at the head of a squadron of banditti in blue uniforms, captured the depot at Quivira, took possession of the engines and the cars, and set fire to the building. Before leaving he informed the company that he would increase the assessment to \$25,000. The company, not paying this, he raised another depot and compelled the employees to tear out some rails from the track, and the next train was derailed, and Garcia and his band fired upon it, wounding some. Garcia is a man of great energy and is a very clever engineer and gave him another letter by the railroad Directors, whom he assessed, this time to the amount of \$50,000.

NEW TO-DAY.

Monday Prayer Meeting every day at 12:30 o'clock, at Fourteenth and K-street Church. Strangers invited.

Wenonah Council, No. 2, Degree of Recubitus, meets to-night at 8 o'clock at Red Men's Hall, at 5 o'clock. By order, MRS. E. J. BRAZIER, K. of R. F. COUNCILOR.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE WORK. Call at 210 J street, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. To do take care of children. Apply to MRS. H. WEINSTEIN, 1207 L street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A PAIR OF SPECIAL LADIES IN CASE. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 301 J street.

TO LET—ROOMS, COTTAGES AND HOUSES in all parts of the city. MILLS & HAWK, Real Estate Agents, 301 J street.

TO LET—NICE FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, IN GOOD LOCATION. MILLS & HAWK, Real Estate Agents, 301 J street.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, ALL COMPLETE. Apply to MILLS & HAWK, Real Estate Agents, 301 J street.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ON HAND CHICKENS, Ducks and Broilers, dressed or alive, to suit the customer; delivered to any part of the city at short notice, and try to please everybody. MRS. D. GRAFF, 300 Eleventh street.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

A WHISPER TO LADIES ONLY—FOR MARRIAGE AND SINGLE BROTHERS BY MAIL, we send no circulars. Address W. J. HARRIS, C. O., L. Box 1,640, Spokane Falls, Washington.

STEADY YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS position at home or on road. Address "Foster," this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BARKER COULT, five months old, calls on right eye. A person returning the same or information of who he belongs to, please call on Mrs. E. J. Harris, 301 J street, will be suitably rewarded.

\$50 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN \$500 from near Little bridge, a bay colt, years old, white stripe in face, white hind feet and still in one of his ears. Any person returning the colt to A. S. Greenleaf's ranch will receive \$50 reward, and on conviction of the thief, \$500.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOING general housework. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—TWO STRONG BOYS AT THE UNION GARDENS, Twenty and O street, to set up ten-plugs; will pay 20 cents an hour.

DARLIES WANTING MONEY ON THEIR city and country property address P. O. Box 54, Sacramento.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Apply to the BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and L streets.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons prepared to furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Share moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. P. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main st., Richmond, Va. 702-178.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 5 rooms, lot 4x100. Apply on premises, 1419 F street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE sale, at 624 O street.

FOR SALE—AT STANLEY STABLES—Five good work horses, 8 years, between Ten and Eleventh streets.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire at 212 L street.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW TOP BUGGIES AND one new surrey, all of the best St. Louis make. Will be sold for much less than cost. Inquire of A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO., 3104 L street.

FINE ROOMS AT THE RUSH HOUSE, single and suites; extra accommodation for fair week; pleasant location in city. 1009 and 1011 J street.

FOR SALE—A SALOON DOING A GOOD business; will be sold cheap, as owner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire of HENRY KOHN, 1021 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON O. ST., between F and G streets. Lot 14 40x100. The house is a two-story brick. Apply to HENRY KOHN, 1021 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF HORSES, harness and wagon, and an outfit must be sold; no limit. Inquire of R. Woods, between K and L, Eighth and Ninth streets.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST and most popular hotels in the city, which has an excellent run of custom and specially located, is offered for sale, as the owner has other business to attend to. For further particulars apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SPRING WAGON, 3-inch wide 12-spoke springs; suitable for fruit wagon. Also, a new platform scale, and the furniture of six rooms. The large room now used as a bar is to let for storing purposes only. Another building adjoining east, 1 1/2 stories high, is also to let for store, keeping or for other purpose. W. F. KUHNLE, 1110 to 1116 K street.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HEAD BROKE AND unbroken horses; can be seen at Eleventh and J streets. MAXON, ACKLEY & CO., 1034 Second street.

FOR SALE—A LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINING twelve rooms well furnished; centrally located. Inquire at this office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR POSTOFFICE building, Fourth and K streets. Apply to W. H. HAMILTON, room 12.

FOR SALE—CHEAP ON ACCOUNT OF POOR health, bakery and restaurant, cooking all home style and doing a nice business. Address 1861, this office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city, with a family entrance, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office.

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND ALSO unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. Gardner, at wood-yard, Fourth and I streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL HOUSE from \$2 per week; also, unfurnished rooms at low prices. HOKENLEBROS., Proprietors.

FOR SALE—255 ACRES OF LAND AT Placerville and 11 miles from Sacramento, all well watered, with a small orchard and vineyard now in full bearing; all enclosed with a good fence and has necessary buildings for farming. Price, \$50 per acre. For particulars call on the premises or address the undersigned at Roster Station. PETER OLSEN.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Painless Extraction of Teeth by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and I streets.

Pacific Electrical Works.—Medical Batteries sold, made and repaired. Headquarters for all electrical goods. C. A. FISK, 408 J street.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes see Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents a bottle.

The rose bud opening to the morn, While yet the dew hangs on the thorn, Exhibits less sweetness than is wont To breathe from lips that SOZODONT Has touched with a soft crimson glow That shows the dazzling teeth of so.

Wanted—Parties interested in Deep well work, alluvial or rock formations, to call and examine the machine and outfit on Sacramento well at Fifth and R. Correspondence solicited. C. W. DRAPER, Agent. 410-114th St.

Every Lady who desires a smooth skin and clear complexion should use the preparations of the Carmel Cosmetics Co. Their skin cream, face powder, eye make-up, and other substances. Any desired article sent on receipt of price. Agents for the State of California, stamp for particulars to Mrs. M. J. Butler, No. 207 Polk street, San Francisco.

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. JOHNSON & CO.'S, 410 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Arrived—Madam Bell, clairvoyant, phrenologist and wonder-worker, reads your character like an open book and casts a horoscope of your future. 421 J street. Gents, \$1; Ladies, 50 cents. Green secret to ladies. 1700 J street.

John Ehl, assayer and chemist, 1700 J street, or southeast corner Seventeenth and J street.

Decker Bros.—The artists' piano. Write to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. 316-318.

During the Fair all can be accommodated with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, Sausages, etc. Also fresh Eggs, Butter and Buttermilk each day. BAKLEY, 223 J street.

Pain and dread attend the use of most earth remedies. Lungs and throat are inflamed as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied into the nostrils and cures croup, whooping cough, the nasal passages, and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief at once. Price, 50 cents.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

STOVES and RANGES AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

\$10, \$12, \$14, \$6, \$18, \$20.

AND FROM THAT UP BUYS A FINE RANGE OR STOVE. We have over 100 different patterns of the very latest make in stock. Don't fail to see our exhibit of Stoves and Ranges in the Pavilion. Among them note our CHAMPION CYCLONE GARLAND, of which we give a cut below. This Range stands at the head of all others, and MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

\$10 WILL BUY A NO. 7 BUCK STOVE. \$3.50 WILL BUY A SET OF 44 Dishes of beautiful and DISHES. \$12 will buy a 100-piece set of fine Tinted DISHES. Our house keeps the largest stock of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Stoves, Ranges, Parlor stoves and Tinware; in fact all Goods intended to fit out a house for housekeeping. Our 100-Page Illustrated CATALOGUE sent FREE to Anyone.

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We will sell 100 dozen Ladies' Solid-color (assorted) Hose. Damaged in looks—the service there just the same. The price damaged the most; 3 cents a pair.

HINTS TO VISITORS AND STRANGERS IN THE CITY—EXHIBITION OF FALL GOODS AND STYLES.

TO-DAY!

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